

Naval Air Station, Pensacola

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Emergency Management Office

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Hurricane Preparedness Handbook



Introduction

This handbook has been designed to help you prepare your family and your home for the potentially devastating effects of a hurricane.

By **planning** ahead you can minimize the dangers of these storms. By **planning** now you also reduce the discomforts of recovery and the time required to return your life to normal.

Please read this guide thoroughly and discuss it with your family – you should develop your **family plan** together. Write your plan on the pages provided and keep your handbook readily available during the *hurricane season: June 1 through November 30.*

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Naval Air Station, Pensacola FL
(850) 452-4481/2/3/4/5
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Facts About Hurricanes

The term "hurricane" originated from Spanish and Caribbean Indians who used the word as reference for big winds they believed to be caused by evil spirits. Commonly referred to as "the greatest storm on earth," hurricanes are like no other storm ever seen or experienced on this planet.



A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, which is the general term for all circulating weather systems originating in tropical and subtropical waters, around a relatively calm center called the eye, as illustrated to the right. The tighter the eye, the more intense the storm.

Here are a few hurricanes to strike Florida in the past several years:

- 1992** Hurricane **Andrew** plowed across south Florida with 150 mph winds as a Category 4 storm, causing **\$30 billion** in damages.
- 1995** Brought 3 hurricanes and 1 tropical storm into Florida causing more than **\$2.4 billion** in damages. **Allison** buffeted Florida's panhandle with 75 mph winds; **Erin**, a direct hit on Pensacola, was recorded at 78 mph with gusts as high as 101 mph; and **Opal**, a category 4 hurricane, moved towards the Florida panhandle with sustained winds of 127 mph with gusts to 150 miles per hour. By the early morning hours of October 4, residents of Pensacola braced for what appeared to be the second direct hit of the hurricane season. As Opal approached the coast, she turned slightly and made landfall 15 nautical miles east of the Naval Air Station. Storm surges along the Florida panhandle ranged from 12 - 20 feet.
- 1998** Hurricane **Earl** made landfall over the Florida panhandle near Panama City as a Category 1 and the total damage estimate was **\$79 million**. Hurricane **Georges**, after hitting Key West with estimated maximum winds of 105 mph, made its final landfall near Biloxi, MS with a damage estimate of **\$5.1 billion**.

PLEASE BE PREPARED!



Conditions of Readiness

The following conditions of readiness are used for both hurricanes and Tropical Storms (which have reached destructive winds of 58mph (50 knots)).

- **Condition Five.** Seasonal condition from 01 June to 30 November. All hands conduct review of readiness posture and training.
- **Condition Four.** Destructive winds are possible within seventy-two hours. A general state of readiness will be assumed.
- **Condition Three.** Destructive winds are possible within forty-eight hours. The majority of preparation for the storm should be accomplished during this phase.
- **Condition Two.** Destructive winds are anticipated within twenty-four hours.
- **Condition One.** Destructive winds are anticipated within twelve hours.

? **All Clear.** Destructive winds have passed the area. Serious hazards may be present; downed power lines, uprooted trees, polluted water, high water and obstacles blown out of place. Exercise caution.

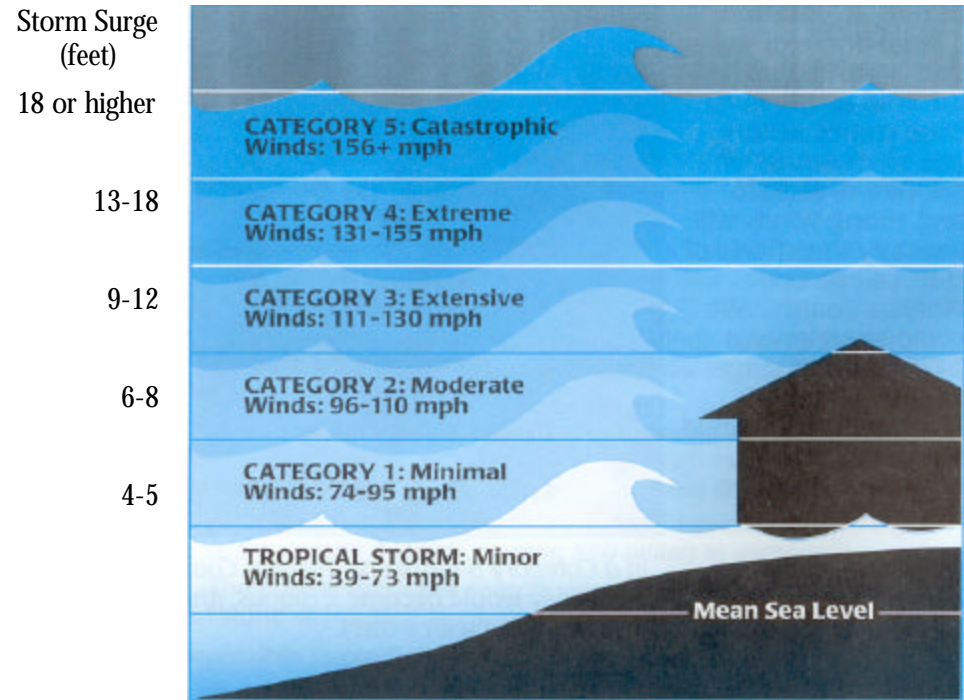


Hurricane Categories

Once a tropical cyclone reaches hurricane strength (winds of 74 mph), it is placed into one of five categories to reflect wind speed and associated storm surge. The National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service use the Saffhir-Simpson Scale for the categorization of hurricanes. The five different categories are listed below:

- CATEGORY 1** – Winds 74-95 mph/64-82 knots
- CATEGORY 2** – Winds 96-110 mph/83-95 knots
- CATEGORY 3** – Winds 111-130 mph/96-113 knots
- CATEGORY 4** – Winds 131-155 mph/114-135 knots
- CATEGORY 5** – Winds in excess of 155 mph/135 knots

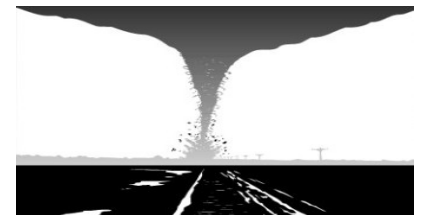
The following chart lists each storm category and its impact on a home at 5 feet above sea level.



Other Hazards

Rain: Hurricanes and tropical storms often bring very heavy rains for extended periods. From 6 to 20 inches of rain can fall in 24 hours or less producing flooding in many areas.

Tornadoes: As they move on shore, hurricanes can spawn numerous tornadoes. These tornadoes can occur without warning and add to the destructive potential of the hurricane.





Atlantic Hurricane Names

<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Ana	Alex	Arlene	Alberto	Andrea
Bill	Bonnie	Bret	Beryl	Barry
Claudette	Charley	Cindy	Chris	Chantal
Danny	Danielle	Dennis	Debby	Dean
Erika	Earl	Emily	Ernesto	Erin
Fabian	Frances	Franklin	Florence	Felix
Grace	Gaston	Gert	Gordon	Gabrielle
Henri	Hermine	Harvey	Helene	Humberto
Isabel	Ivan	Irene	Isaac	Ingrid
Juan	Jeanne	Jose	Joyce	Jerry
Kate	Karl	Katrina	Kirk	Karen
Larry	Lisa	Lee	Leslie	Lorenzo
Mindy	Matthew	Maria	Michael	Melissa
Nicholas	Nicole	Nate	Nadine	Noel
Odette	Otto	Ophelia	Oscar	Olga
Peter	Paula	Philippe	Patty	Pablo
Rose	Richard	Rita	Rafael	Rebekah
Sam	Shary	Stan	Sandy	Sebastien
Teresa	Tomas	Tammy	Tony	Tanya
Victor	Virginie	Vince	Valerie	Van
Wanda	Walter	Wilma	William	Wendy



Evacuation Planning

If NAS Pensacola is under hurricane conditions, evacuation would be required for all personnel residing in mobile homes or recreation vehicles. This evacuation order may occur during Condition 3 (48 hours) for all hurricane categories.

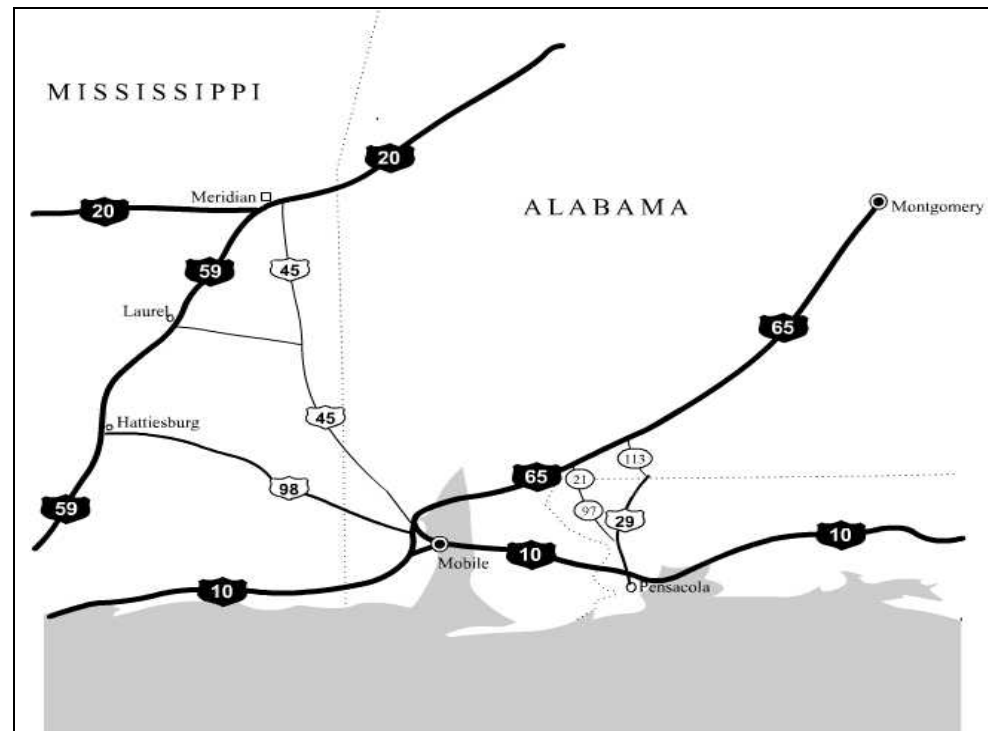
Evacuation is normally intended for personnel residing in low-lying areas, which are affected by storm surges. However, personnel seeking shelter due to wind hazards can normally remain in their current dwelling. Most houses are as safe as on-base or off-base shelters, and they are much more relaxing!

The following evacuation map shows the difficulty of evacuation for the Florida panhandle. The main goal in evacuation is to: First, enter an interstate highway system which is less prone to traffic stoppage and second, go north. The best

route is to leave early to Mobile on I-10 and then head north on I-65. Since tens of thousands of evacuees will also be fleeing, the ability to find a hotel along I-65 will be difficult. Plan ahead!



Avoid a total disaster by not waiting until the last minute to evacuate. If an evacuation order is issued to your specific area, get out immediately to avoid being trapped in traffic. Not only is this extremely frustrating, it is dangerous! Many cars overheat due to lack of adequate airflow caused by the slow creep of traffic.





Risk Assessment

No option is risk free. However, evaluation of available options will determine the least risk for you and your family ! Options are:

- Stay at home in a “Safe Room”
- Voluntarily evacuate the area.
- Utilize On-Base Shelters (Military/dependent base residents only)
- Utilize Off- Base Shelters

Voluntary Evacuation out of Pensacola is a good option if:

- 1) You evacuate early to avoid traffic jams
- 2) Your car is in very good condition
- 3) You are going to stay with family or friends
- 4) You live in a storm surge evacuation area or a flood plain.



On Base Shelters

NAS Pensacola maintains on-base shelters for base military and dependant residents. The NAS EOC will open these shelters based on intensity and projected landfall locations. Base Residents can obtain information on evacuation requirements from CH-2 (Info), CH-3 (WEAR), CH-4 (WNAS) and Radio Stations 98.1 (WWF) and 102.7 (WXBM). For additional information, call EOC at 452-4481/3/5.

NASP PENSACOLA SHELTERS

<u>Building #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
511	Corry (Kidder Hall)	250
3744	Corry (AI)	355
512	Corry (Gunn Hall)	220
3781	Corry (Mast Hall)	150



On Base Designated Shelters

NASP also maintains designated shelters for military student population. These shelters will be activated based on storm intensity and projected hurricane path. The Emergency Management Office will notify schoolhouse points of contact when these shelters are being activated.



Off Base Shelters

ESCAMBIA County

<u>Shelter Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Bailey Middle	4110 Bauer Rd
Century Carver Middle	700 E. Hecker Rd.
Civic Center	201 E. Gregory Street
Jim Allen Elementary	1051 Hwy 95A, Cantonment
Lipscomb Elementary	10200 Ashton Brosnaham Rd
Molino Elementary	6450 Hwy 95A
Northview High	4100 W. Hwy 4, Century
Tate High School	1771 Tate Rd.
UWF	11000 University Pkwy.
West Florida High	2400 Longleaf Dr.

Contact The Escambia County Emergency Operations Center via phone number 595-3311 or view their website www.escambia-emergency.com/Emergency_Management/ for further information as shelter locations may change.

For shelters in Santa Rosa County view their website at www.santarosa-emergency.com/



What To Do Before June 1

Planning is the key to success! With your family present, answer the following questions to see if you must evacuate.

- Is my house located in a flood zone or storm surge area? ? Yes ? No

(Storm Surge info can be found at www.escambia-emergency.com/hurricane_preparedness)

- Is my home vulnerable to hurricane winds (mobile home, RV, and etc.) ? Yes ? No

- If either of the above items are “Yes”, describe your evacuation route (Note: Call a friend and stay with them). _____

- Are valuables and important papers copied and placed in a waterproof, safe place ? Yes ? No
Location: _____

- Write all important names, addresses, phone numbers, account numbers, policy numbers, etc. of doctors, insurance agents (health, flood, auto, home), lawyers, family and friends. Most insurance companies cover only damage resulting from winds not damage caused by floods (even though the storm caused the flood). Check with your insurance company!

- Is a **Safe room** identified? ? Yes ? No
Location: _____

A **safe room** is a room that is best suited to protect you and your family from missile hazards and from the devastating effects of a tornado. The best location is an interior room on the first floor of the house. Researchers, emergency response personnel and people cleaning up after a tornado have often found an interior room of a house still standing when all other above ground parts of the house have been destroyed. Closets, bathrooms and small storage rooms, having one door and no windows offer the best protection.



What To Do Before June 1

- ? Containers for drinking water (5 gallons per person, minimum)
- Bring *only* items indicated in this column to a shelter.**

- ? Seal water containers tightly, label and date them when filled, and store in a cool, dark place

- ? Containers for sewage – 5-gallon buckets, with covers (at least 2)

- ? Heavy-duty trash bags

- ? Bleach (pure, unscented, liquid)

- ? Water purification tablets

- ? Non perishable (canned or packaged) food and beverages (at least a 3-day supply)

- ? Pet carrier(s), extra pet food and water

- ? Non-electric can opener

- ? Emergency/camping cooking equipment and fuel

- ? Fire extinguisher

- ? Portable cooler

- ? Matches or lighters

- ? Rope and Tarp

- ? Duct tape

- ? Baby food, diapers and formula

- ? Extra prescription medicine (2-week supply)

- ? Battery-powered radio and extra batteries

- ? 2 flashlights and 2 extra packets of batteries

- ? List of important phone numbers

- ? Insurance policies/titles to real property

- ? Toiletries

- ? Special dietary needs

- ? Insect repellant

- ? First-aid kit

- ? Cash

- ? _____

- ? _____

- ? _____

- ? _____

- ? _____

A hurricane **may** affect our area in 72 hours. Now is the time to:

- ❑ Check your hurricane supplies/**survival kit**.
- ❑ If you live in a Trailer or an RV, prepare to evacuate!
- ❑



Tropical Cyclone Condition 3

A hurricane **may** affect our area in 48 hours. Now is the time to:

- ❑ Contact family members to coordinate efforts.
- ❑ Turn refrigerator/freezer to coldest settings.
- ❑ Begin installing shutters or pre-cut plywood.
- ❑ Pool owners: Don't drain your pool completely; drop the level by 1 or 2 feet. Place outdoor furniture and pool equipment into the pool. Turn off electricity to pool pump. Add extra chlorine to compensate for heavy rains.
- ❑ Fill your fuel tanks early: Automobile, propane, etc.
- ❑ Place valuables into waterproof containers or plastic bags.
- ❑ Freeze water in plastic jugs. Fill up emergency water containers NOW.
- ❑ Get extra cash.



Tropical Cyclone Condition 2

A hurricane **may** affect our area in 24 hours. Now is the time to:

- ❑ Sterilize bathtub, jugs, bottles, cooking utensils and other containers. To do this, scrub thoroughly, sponge and swab with regular, unscented liquid chlorine bleach, then rinse. Let the tub and other containers dry, and then fill with water.
- ❑ Keep 5-gallon buckets, with tight-fitting lids, for use as emergency toilets. Line each bucket with a heavy-duty plastic trash bag.
- ❑ Clear your yard of loose objects such as hoses, BBQ grills, lawn chairs, trash cans and etc. and secure them inside your house. Protect your valuables and electrical equipment.
 - Move them away from windows.

- Place them in cabinets, large appliances or closets.

- ❑ If the evacuation order applies to you:
 - Call friends/relatives and let them know your evacuation destination.
 - Secure all windows and doors tightly.
 - Load your survival kit.
 - Turn off electricity, water and gas.



Tropical Cyclone Condition 1

A hurricane **may** affect our area in 12 hours. Now is not the time to relax! At this point, you should be ready for the hurricane. Make sure that you have your candles and batteries ready due to loss of electrical power. Power companies often secure power before the storm arrives to reduce the impact of storm damage to the electrical grids. Doing so greatly increases the ability to restore power after the storm.



Other Considerations

Family pets are not allowed in public shelters

If you must leave your pet at home, prepare an area that is easily cleaned, such as a bathroom or utility room. Have something for your pet to climb up on in case of rising water. Do not leave the animal near a window. Leave several days supply of dry food and water in non-spill containers.

Horses and livestock have a better chance for survival when turned out in clean pastures with native vegetation.



Emergency Restroom Facilities

- A chemical port-a-john can be created:



1. Use 5-gallon buckets lined with heavy-duty plastic garbage bags.
2. Add about ¼ cup of lime or regular, unscented, liquid chlorine bleach to the bucket as a disinfectant and deodorizer. Keep lids on firmly.

3. Keep buckets in a cool, dark place.

4. **DO NOT DISPOSE OF HUMAN WASTE THROUGH YOUR REGULAR TRASH PICKUP!** Dispose of the waste by flushing it down your toilet as soon as sewer services are restored.



5. Clean and disinfect the buckets immediately.

- To use your toilet: Flush until the bowl has no water. Then, line with heavy-duty trash bags. Disinfect with chlorine bleach after each use. When full, tie the bags shut and remove to an outside location.

- If significant sewer outages have occurred, instructions for disposal of human wastes will be announced. Otherwise, when the system is operating again, dump the waste you've collected into your toilet and flush.

NO ELECTRICITY . . .

- Don't plug portable generators into your home's electrical outlet! **This could injure or kill neighbors or electrical crews.** Place generator outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Plug appliances directly into the generator.

- If using a generator, conserve fuel by limiting appliance usage to the bare essentials.

HOW TO PREPARE SAFE DRINKING WATER

If you have exhausted your water supplies and have a well, you can follow some water purification procedures until water service is restored



Contaminated water can contain microorganisms that cause disease. You should purify any water of which you're uncertain. There are many ways to purify water; but none are perfect. Often the best solution is a combination of methods.

Before purifying, let any suspended particles settle to the bottom, or strain them through layers of clean cloth.

The following are three purification methods, all of which kill microbes:

BOILING is the safest way to purify water. Bring water to a rolling boil for 10 minutes, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Of course, let cool before drinking. Boiled water will taste better if you put oxygen back into it. Do this by pouring water back and forth between 2 clean containers. This also will improve the taste of stored water.

CHLORINATION uses pure, unscented, liquid chlorine bleach to kill microorganisms in water. Add 2 drops of bleach per quart of water (4 drops if the water is cloudy), stir and let stand for 30 minutes. If the water does not smell or taste of chlorine at that point add another 2 drops and let stand for 15 minutes.

PURIFICATION TABLETS release chlorine and iodine into the water. They are inexpensive and are available at most sporting goods stores and some drug stores. Follow the package directions. Usually 1 tablet is enough for 1 quart of water. For cloudy water double the dose.



After The Storm

Leave your **safe room** slowly and carefully. Inspect damage inside your house only.

- Protect your belongings from further damage.
- Call 9-1-1 to report life-threatening emergencies only – not damages or power outages.



After The Storm (Continued)

- Wait for the *all-clear* signal from local authorities before you go outside, drive, or return home. Emergency vehicles have priority use of roadways.
- Avoid opening your refrigerator or freezer. This will allow your food to remain cool for a longer period of time.

When venturing outside, avoid downed or dangling utility wires. Be especially careful when cutting or clearing fallen trees or walking through water puddles. They may have power lines tangled or laying in them.

- Report property damage to your insurance agent immediately. Your agent should provide you with claim forms and arrange for an insurance adjuster to visit your property and assess the damage.

- Make emergency repairs and document them. **Keep all receipts and take photographs of the damages, before and after emergency repairs, to submit with your claim.**

- Take precautions if the damages require you to leave your home. Secure your property. Remove valuable items. Lock windows and doors. Contact your insurance agent and leave a phone number where you can be reached.



CONSUMER PROTECTION TIPS

Home repairs after a disaster may be the most stressful time for a consumer. The following tips will assist you in identifying unlicensed contractors and con artists:

- Be extremely cautious of anyone coming to your home uninvited and offering to do home repairs. Call phone number on business card.
- Don't be pressured into making a quick decision. Ask for references and get a second and third opinion.
- Don't be pressured! Don't pay balance until work is completed!



Important Numbers To Know:

NAS Pensacola

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	452-4481
Quarterdeck (QD)	452-3100 ext 0

NAS Whiting Field

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	623-7331
CDO	623-7876

Corry Station

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	452-4481
Quarterdeck (QD)	452-6512

Saufley Field

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	452-4481
DPO Representative	452-1001 ext 1811

NAVTRA METOCDET (Weather Recording)	452-3220
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Escambia County Emergency Management	595-3311
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Santa Rosa County Emergency Management	983-5360
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NAS Meridian Evacuation Hotline: (Available ---- (601) 679-3530/1/2 only if NAS Pensacola has dispatched personnel to Meridian to man the hotline. A 1-800 number will be issued at time of activation.

Broadcast Stations

4 on base) and WEAR (Channel 3)
WWF (98.1 FM) and WXBW (102.7 FM)

WNAS-TV (Channel
Radio Station

Reminder: It is the responsibility of the service member to ensure that their chain-of-command is aware of their evacuation plans. Check in daily for updates.

BE SMART BE SAFE

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